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AND

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Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.

A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

(Continued.)

Chapter IX.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

A lovely infant now crowns your mutual wishes. What a bond of union! What an incentive to tenderness! Lives there a man who can look at the mother of his pretty babe, and not feel his heart irresistibly drawn towards her? While the simple reflection, "This is the father of my child!" should make the husband to his wife the dearest object in the world—

"Thus, for the parent's sake, the child is dear, And dearer is the parent for the child."

There is an uncommonly interesting object! An immortal soul confined in such a fairy form! A little being for whom the blood of Jesus was shed; an epitome of God's greatest, noblest work; "a miniature pledge," as the great poet Goldsmith says, "who may be one day the guardian of the liberties of Europe, the Bulwark and honor of its aged parents." And when a mother sees the divine faculty of reason sparkling in its little eyes, and issuing in lisping accents from its ruby lips, how fervently ought she to implore that Christ would be the Shepherd of her little lamb, that he would carry it in his bosom, that he would in this life shelter it in his fold, and after death place it among the cherubim, which surround his throne!

The first duty which nature points out to a mother is, to be herself the nurse of her infant. Let no motive, gentle lady, except want of health, induce you to surrender this endearing office to a stranger. The custom of sending a baby to a distant hut to be nursed, is now so much exploded, that it is almost unnecessary to dwell on the subject. What! to send the pretty babe from your home and your bosom, from all the love and watchfulness its helplessness so strongly calls for; to send it to be nursed and cradled among strangers; to allow the first dawning of its reason to beam in the atmosphere of vulgarity, meanness, and even vice! Forbid it, mothers! Should circumstances render it inconvenient to bring a wet-nurse into the house, sooner, a thousand times, would I rear the pretty babe, in nursery phrase, with the spoon, than treat it with such unkindness and injustice. And now, after the lapse of a year or two, the poor baby, ill-reared, and alienated from its family, is brot home. His little heart pines, and sadness; and he cares not for any body, nor any thing, in the fine house he has got into. His nurse, and fosterfather, and Billy, and Peggy, and the cat, and little Beauty the dog, are all the world to him. And the hawthorn tree which grows at the cottage door, and the clear stream which runs in the adjoining field, have more charms in his eyes, than his father's fine-spreading chestnuts and cultivated grounds. He is a pet with no one, and no one is a pet with him. His more fortunate brothers and sisters are all preferred before him, and untutored and neglected, no pretty ways endear him to his family; no pretty words issue from his little untutored lips. But I will suppose better things of you, and drop the subject for the present.

Do not, if it can be avoided, wean your child till it is twelve months old; and when compelled to inflict on it this

first misfortune, do it with mercy; not suddenly nor decidedly, but slowly and by degrees; giving it for the first week suck only twice or thrice a day; then only once; and then stopping it entirely in the day, but continuing it at night for some little time. And thus will the pretty babe be spared an anguish which even the Almighty seems to wish to awaken the mind to, when in his holy book we find those words: "My soul is brought low even as a weaned child." I really do not well understand why people remark it is best to wean a child at eight or nine months old, when experience so decidedly contradicts them. Look at the children of the peasantry. Mark the health which sparkles in their eyes, and the strength which gives activity to their little limbs; and yet those children are seldom weaned even so early as twelve months old. "I never knew child or mother injured," said a clever and humane physician, "by a late weaning."

I have often thought man could learn from an infant a sweet lesson of love and gratitude. In the act of weaning, has any one observed its countenance in all the eagerness of hope and anxiety, seeking round for the beloved face of her from whom it has derived its support? Mark the expression of each little feature; mark the apathy with which it turns from every other face; and when it has discovered the object dearest to its little soul, the flushed cheek, the delighted eye, the shout of joy, the eager spring to reach her arms—all indicate the ecstasy and triumph of the interesting creature; and one longs to lavish kisses and caresses on him. And is it love for the very object *himself* which causes these emotions? Yes, truly; for though another nurse appears who could just as well supply him with the beverage he is languishing for, he regards her with aversion, and turns away with screaming indignation.

The following rules, written by the directors of the Universal Dispensary for Children, and recommended by the late Queen Charlotte's physician, will not, I trust, be considered irrelevant, and perhaps may be acceptable to the young mother.

"Proper nursing tends to preserve the human species. The mother's breast is the infant's birth-right. Feed an infant in an upright posture: it gives uniform distension to the stomach. Expose it early to the air: it keeps it from cold. Place it, while asleep, on its right side: it obviates indigestion. Attend to its cries: it never cries when well and at ease. Encourage it to stretch out its limbs, and to creep about: it promotes strength and activity. Rub it morning and night all over with the hand: it promotes circulation. Never awaken an infant out of sleep by rough means: it may produce fits. Avoid the use of tight bandages, particularly round the body. Avoid quack medicines and old women's postures. In case of illness, at once call in medical aid. Avoid feeding infants in the night: it produces griping. And beware at any time of over-feeding. Avoid warm nurseries and close air: admit a current of air through the room every day that will allow it. Avoid carrying children on the same arm: it makes them crooked. Never provoke violent laughing, nor disregard violent crying: it weakens their little frame. If the child be weakly, give it a small cup of chicken broth or beef-tea daily. And put on a flannel shirt in the day, but not at night: it promotes perspiration. After the first year, animal food may be given twice a week. If a child lately weaned should pine away, or contract any disease, by all means give it the breast again. Encourage it to walk and creep about as soon as it shows any wish to do so. Time enough at six or seven months old to put on shoes: and to make it hardly, let its petticoats be very short, and its arms and bosom be exposed to the air. Let it sleep in the middle of the day, till it is three years old; put it to bed at seven o'clock, and let it rise early. Plunge it every morning into cold water, beginning in warm weather, and continue it every season after. If the child should be delicate, let the chill of the water be slightly taken off by adding a little warm water to it, until the child gets hardy. Be particular in the choice of the servant

* The greatest cruelty practised in weaning an infant is, that of separating the nurse and child so completely as to render it impossible, though convulsive screaming may threaten the baby's life, to remedy the grievance by the soothing draught which the pretty sufferer is shrieking for.

who attends your baby; and, if possible, let some one of the family accompany her when she takes it to walk. To rest her arms, she will often most injuriously place it on the damp ground, or go into a house infected perhaps with whooping cough, small pox, or some other disease; and then, instead of the benefit of air and exercise, the poor baby is kept sitting in her lap, while she perhaps gabbles away anecdotes of the family she lives with. In a fit, loosen the child's clothes, raise the head, place it near an open window, sprinkle the face with cold water, rub it all over with your warm hand, tickle the nostrils and inside of the ear with a feather. Let it be moved as little as possible; put it in a warm bath, or keep a succession of warm flannel round it. To an infant, give five drops of hartshorn in a little water; to a child of two years old you may give ten; but give it with caution, to prevent it going against its breath."

(To be continued.)

From Europe.

London dates to the 24th March, one day later than those previously received, are furnished by the ship Friends at N. York from Greenock. The British Parliament had adjourned to the 5th of April. It is stated that Green & Hartley's failure has affected the shares of a South American Mining Company in which they were interested to such a degree that, from being at a premium of £300, they could not be sold at any price.

Accounts from Hamburg mention the detection of the most extensive frauds on the underwriters at Lloyd's. Seven persons were under arrest at Hamburg, and three or four at Oldenburg, under charge of this crime. It appears in one instance that a foreign vessel from Hambro' and Altona to London, was sunk by the master off Bushum. The packages were found to be fictitious, and insurances to a large amount were made on London.

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington had accomplished his mission at St. Petersburg, and that the emperor Nicholas had resolved to join the other great powers in protecting the Greeks. A peremptory demand, it is said, is to be made to the Grand Signior, that he withdraw his troops from Greece, and relinquish all claims to the sovereignty of that country.

Latest from Brazil.

The New-York Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of letters from Pernambuco to the 10th April, which furnish some interesting remarks on the state of the country, and the war with La Plata.

"A late paper there acknowledges losses in the south, and the wretched state of the navy, which had then done nothing. It appears also, that there has been a rising of the Laganistas or Lector's party, in Monte Video, but Gen. Magessi, with great exertion had restored order, and ordered out 4000 men to form a line outside of the city, and defend the gates and walls. Gen. Lacer has been removed from his command, and is about returning to Rio Janeiro. All these facts are stated with great spirit in the Centinel of Liberty, a Brazilian paper, which adopts a style more bold than any papers we have met with from that country since the overthrow of the liberal government. The port of Patagonia is open; and from Santa Lucia, up to Maldonado there is not a Brazilian vessel of war, so that the Buenos Ayrenses could over constant supplies in their river boats. 'The river is all open,' and some foreign vessels enters Buenos Ayres every day, and they all declare they had not met one of the emperor's squadron. Many persons in Monte Video are attached to the patriots by various bonds and connexions. The newspaper above mentioned contains an advertisement, with drawings of two death's heads, offering 4000 milreas reward for the head of Rivera, and 3000 for that of Lavalleja, commander in chief of the Eastern province, without the bodies, these sums having been raised by subscription at Rio, and deposited for payment at Monte Video. Such inhuman measures will tend to overthrow the Imperial cause which they are intended to support—a cause which certainly now appears in a critical situation."

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Republic of Hayti—Proclamation.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti. The motives which induced this Government to forbid all intercourse between its vessels and foreign countries being no longer in existence, since, by the ac-

knowledge of our independence and the establishment in Hayti of consuls from several powers, the Haytian flag can appear on the high seas with that respectability which the laws of nations guarantee, we declare, that from the 15th inst. our proclamation of the 29th of March shall be revived, in order that the citizens of Hayti, in carrying on commerce with foreign countries, may enjoy all the advantages which they have a right to expect.

Therefore, our vessels, may navigate the high seas, and trade with the countries that are in terms of friendship with the republic, taking care strictly to observe the laws of nations.

Nevertheless our determination to avoid most scrupulously every occasion of umbrage to other governments, in relation to the internal police of their colonies, requires that we should renew once more, by these presents, our express prohibition to Haytian vessels to go to the islands and colonies belonging to those governments, as well as to North and South Carolina in the United States of America.

Nevertheless, in conformity with the wish formerly expressed by the Governments of St. Thomas and Curacao that our Commercial relations should continue on their ancient footing, and now that we can reply to those friendly advances without endangering the honor of the national flag, we authorise Haytian vessels to trade freely with the said islands of St. Thomas and Curacao.

This proclamation shall be printed and published wherever it may be necessary, and inserted for three months in the Official Gazette. The authorities, both civil and military, will conform thereto.

PANAMA.

As this Spanish city has become famous of late, and will probably be more so, a brief account of it may be pleasing to our readers.

Salmon tells us that Panama is the capital of the province of Darien, that it is situated at lat. 9, upon a capacious bay of the Pacific ocean; but we think it is more correct to say that the province of Panama was in the Viceroyalty of New Granada, and that it is bounded east by the province of Darien. We may not be correct in the new denominations of some of these old Spanish settlements. Ships cannot come nearer than three miles to the city of Panama, but are obliged to unload at the island of Pericaya, such is the shallowness of the water.

Panama was the see of a Bishop and the residence of the Governor of the Province; and it was once the depot of the riches of Peru, and there stored in magazines, before transporting them to Europe; and here, too, was the deposite of the various merchandise of Europe, to be disposed of at enormous prices, to the oppressed colonists, for the kings of Spain monopolized every thing valuable in commerce.

Old Panama stood about four miles from the present city. It was taken by Sir Henry Morgan, and was destroyed by fire while the English possessed it, probably in order to rid themselves of the plunderers. The old city was built of wood—the new one chiefly of stone, and pretty well fortified. There is little doubt but it will become a place of great importance, and be named as often in America as Utrecht has been since 1713 in Europe, and from a similar cause.

Panama is pronounced in the last syllable broad; not so as to rhyme with law, but with the interjection ah! And so too of Cumana. The fashionable mode of pronouncing Niagara, by laying the accent on the g, is a deviation from the original Indian.

The name Panama has reference to the resemblance in shape to a loaf of bread.—[Boston Patriot.

RALEIGH, May 2.

A murder was committed in this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, the circumstance attending which, are these. A negro fellow named Jacob, the property of Mr. William Lightfoot, suspecting an improper intimacy between Trauman Goode, a free man of color and his wife, had declared his intention of attacking him. On the evening of the murder, Jacob went to his wife's house and found there, the man who had excited his jealousy. He immediately commenced a violent assault on Goode with a large stick, and a fight

ensued, during which, Jacob was stabbed to the heart and instantly died. Goode is confined in jail to await his trial, and it is worthy of notice, that he was apprehended and delivered over to the Sheriff of the county by his own father!—[Register.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, May 27, 1826.

Bacon—7 a 8 cents per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—\$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Do. West-India, 80 a 85.
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, \$1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg \$7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 60 a 65 cents.
Wheat—60 a 62½ cts.—none.
Chocolate—per pound; 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½.
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—17 a 18 cts.
Flour—new per bbl. \$5 50 a 6.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, \$1.
Molasses—per gallon, 30 cts.
Pork—per bbl. \$10 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. \$9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, \$2 50.
Do. Sale, \$1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Slaves—\$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. \$10.
Bbl. Slaves—\$6 a 7.
Oil—Linseed, \$1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. \$3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 65, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders. Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad Way opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts. and for pleasantness of situation as a cool, healthy summer residence is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the South with those of the North; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

W B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

Blanks for sale at this office.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, May 8.—In the Senate on Saturday, a message from the House, asking a conference on the Judiciary Bill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report upon the additional means of defence for the Mississippi river, was received, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied on Saturday with the bill for the erection of Light-Houses, Light-Vessels, &c. which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House then resolved itself into committee of the Whole, on the bills to authorize the representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge and the Baron Bastrop to institute suits against the United States. After some discussion of the first bill, the Committee rose without coming to any decision, and the House refused leave to sit again. These two claims involve, we believe, the titles of above a million and a half acres of the richest lands of Louisiana, which cannot be disposed of until valid titles can be given. The object of the bills is to institute suits to try whether the title is vested in the United States, or in the claimants. These claims have been before Congress these twelve or fifteen years, and there appears to be a general disposition in Congress to come to some decision on the subject. Mr. Brent has, session after session, ever since he has been in the House, been unwearied in his efforts to bring Congress to a determination as to these bills, and during the present session, he made repeated efforts to bring the subjects forward. The other members from Louisiana have displayed much anxiety. Mr. Livingston is deeply interested in the decision as to Bastrop's claim, having, as he stated, paid, for many years, the taxes on 120,000 acres, without being able to receive the slightest benefit from the land. Mr. Gurley spoke at some length in favor of the bill, on Saturday. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Cook, relative to the lead mines in Illinois and Missouri.

TUESDAY, May 9.—In the Senate, the several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Noble obtained leave to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and the Judiciary Committee reported that it was inexpedient to appoint a Committee of conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Judiciary Bill. The proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to the elections of President was laid on the table. In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bills relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge and the Baron Bastrop, were referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation to carry into effect the Creek treaty, the bill to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation to remove to the west of the Mississippi, the bill to make a further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and the bill making further provision for mileage, &c. to members of Congress—all of which bills passed through the Committee, and were subsequently ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

A report and joint resolution were offered from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the subject of Dry Docks.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the relief of Moses Kenney; a bill for the payment of interest due to the State of New-York, and a bill to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land-Offices, for certain extra services, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The appropriation bill to carry into effect the Creek Treaty, was passed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, when a protest, signed by the whole Georgia Delegation, was handed in by Mr. Forsyth, and read by the Clerk.—This protest will be found among

our regular proceedings. It will be seen that the question on the passage of this bill was taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared 167 ayes, and only 10 noes; these ten being the 7 representatives from Georgia, and the 3 from Alabama.—Various other bills were passed.—About 14 private bills were afterwards acted on in Committee of the Whole and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. Mr. Garney made an effort to carry the resolution which was offered by him in March last, on the subject of a treaty with the Indians, in the State of New-York; but a discussion arose, which continued until the expiration of the hour allowed for resolutions, when the Speaker arrested the progress of the debate.

THURSDAY, May 11.—In the Senate, the resolution declining a conference with the House of Representatives on the Judiciary bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill relative to the Illinois Canal was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice-President; and the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution introduced by Mr. Forsyth, to place the Protest of the Georgia Delegation on the Journals, was agreed to. The bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. The resolution offered by Mr. Garney, relative to the Indians in the State of New-York, was finally adopted, with an amendment. Among the bills ordered to a third reading to-day, is one to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown in this District. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Burgess, to bring up the bill to provide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution.

FRIDAY, May 12.—In the Senate, the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill for the relief of Don Carlos Dehauli Delassus, the bill for the relief of sundry persons who have lost property by Indian depredation, and the bills to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria, were ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced by Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee on that subject, to distribute annually among the several States, the surplus revenue of the United States; and a bill by the Judiciary Committee, to regulate the processes of the United States Courts in those States which have been admitted into the Union since Sept. 1789.

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, late President of the United States, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment. It was then laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. Ingham, with the understanding that it would be called up to-day. The bill concerning a bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, in this District, was defeated, by the striking out of the 4th section, which provided for the raising of the money by a lottery. The hostility which was exhibited was not to the improvement itself, but to the lottery system, by which it was proposed to carry it into effect. On this occasion, Mr. Webster took a decided stand against that system; and although the bill was zealously and ably defended by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, and Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, the motion to strike out the section prevailed. The bill for the relief of Mr. Cox, the paymaster, by refunding a considerable amount of which he was robbed, was also rejected. Several bills were acted on in the Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

SATURDAY, May 13.—In the Senate, a bill to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the District Courts of the United States, a bill for the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, at Georgetown, a bill to regulate processes in the United States Courts in those States admitted into the union since September, 1789, and a bill to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes in Indiana, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to

lands in the State, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

The consideration of the bill to establish certain collection districts in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, was renewed, and after considerable debate, it was postponed to the 1st Monday of December next.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, late President of the United States, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, after an amendment had been adopted, striking out the allowance of interest, which raises a sum larger than the sum reported in the bill. The vote by which the bill for the relief of the representative of John P. Cox, had been rejected on the preceding day, was reconsidered, and the bill was ordered to a third reading to-day. Mr. McLean, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, the object of which is to modify the import duties on certain books. After the business had been gone through, Mr. McLean moved that the House take a recess until six o'clock, for the purpose of acting on the residue of the private bills, if possible, last evening.

The evening session commenced at half past six, and continued till after nine o'clock, and passed about 20 private bills through Committee of the Whole.

Our paper to-day contains only a portion of the proceedings of Congress yesterday. As there was not room for the whole, the report of the Judiciary Committee on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses, and the proceedings on Mr. Monroe's claim, are given, as the most interesting.

MONDAY, May 15.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed. A bill in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the mouth of Pascagoula River was ordered to a third reading. The bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports was postponed to the 1st Monday in December next, by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the House of Representatives on Saturday, a series of resolutions, the object of which is to effect a gradual change in the population of the District of Columbia, with a view to raise it to that moral, political, and intellectual rank, which, as the seat of government of a great and growing republic, it ought to occupy. The House refused to consider the resolutions at this time. We have not had time to examine them with the attention they seem to deserve; but, from what we have seen, we cannot but feel a wish that they may be offered again, at a more seasonable time, and under more auspicious circumstances. The residue of the private bills, in the first class, with the exception of such as were passed over, were then acted on in Committee of the Whole. An estimate of the cost, per mile, of the contemplated road from this City to New Orleans, was received from the War Department.

The four classes of business which remain to be acted on, compose, at least, one hundred and twenty bills; and when it is recollected, that after Thursday next no new bills can be sent from one House to the other, a tolerable accurate calculation may be made of the quantum of business which ought to be despatched every day.

The report on the subject of the disagreement between the two Houses, on the Judiciary bill, which was taken up this morning. The general impression is, that the House will adhere to its disagreement, in which case the bill is lost.

TUESDAY, May 16.—In the Senate, yesterday, eleven bills, which came from the House of Representatives, were passed. The bill for subscription of stock to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, were both passed, after a long debate, the former by a vote of 21 to 16, the latter by a vote of 21 to 12.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the disagreeing vote between the Senate and

House of Representatives was taken up, when Mr. Webster moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, but the motion did not prevail. The bill was then laid on the table. It will probably be taken up to-day. Some interesting reports were made by the Committee on Roads and Canals, which will be found among our regular proceedings. The bill to improve certain harbors, &c. was taken up, acted on in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Senart, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to bring this subject before the House. After passing through Committee, where the blank for the appropriation was filled with \$45,000, a motion of indefinite postponement was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, and negatived by 199 to 42. Before, however, any question could be taken on the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.—In the Senate, almost the whole day was occupied in the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of Public Lands. Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Barton against it; and it was, finally, laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, the Judiciary Bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 99 to 89.—The bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Revenue was then taken up, on motion of Mr. McLean, of Delaware, and went through committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. At three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Webster, the House took a recess until five o'clock.

Between five and six o'clock the House was again called to order, when several amendments made by the Senate in bills which originated in the House were concurred in, & two bills went through committee—a bill to enable claimants, the land in Missouri and Arkansas to try the validity of their claims, and a bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain roads in the Territory of Michigan, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY, May 18.—In the Senate, a considerable part of yesterday was passed in the discussion of the bill for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District. The bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 22 to 11. A bill for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing gave rise to a long debate; but it finally passed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the appointment of a commissioner of the Customs, was laid on the table after a brief discussion. The several bills ordered to a third reading on the preceding day, were passed. The House took up the bill to make appropriation for the public buildings, which appropriates \$100,000 for the capital, \$25,000 for furnishing the large west room in the President's House, and a sum for keeping the public grounds round the Capitol in order. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

FRIDAY, May 19.—By a reference to the proceedings yesterday, in the Senate, it will be seen that Mr. Holmes of Maine, introduced a series of resolutions, in relation to the expediency of amending the existing rules of the Senate. These resolutions are obviously aimed at the anomalous course which has been pursued in that body by Mr. Randolph.—One of the propositions is an inquiry how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow a member to address disrespectful language to any gentleman who may be introduced on the floor by a Senator. Another refers to the practice which Mr. Randolph has introduced of Charging Executive Officers with impeachable offences. Mr. Randolph, it will be seen, introduced counter resolutions, the object of which was to show that there was no necessity for changing the existing rules and practice of the Senate. In the comments introduced by Mr. Randolph, that gentleman remarked that the proposition relative to indecorum to a stranger introduced by a Senator was probably intended to bear upon some observations he had made in relation to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who was on the floor at the time when the references to him were made. Mr. Randolph avowed that he had intended to attack that gentleman in order "through him to fix the stigma of reproach upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor." To this attack, so uncourteous in its nature, so inconsistent with the dignity, the rules and

the usages of the Senate, Mr. Lloyd (who had introduced Mr. Russell) made a spirited, prompt, and efficient remark, which led to some further discussion, which we shall hereafter notice.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and the bill which authorizes an additional number of Clerks in the different departments, and raises the salary of others, was passed.—One of the features in this bill which appeared most acceptable to the House, was the allowance of one thousand dollars a year in addition to his present salary to the Post Master General. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was passed, by a vote of 92 to 62. An attempt was made, on this occasion, to revive the discussion on the constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, but it is evident, from the course and decision of the House, that the constitutional question is considered as finally decided. About 4 o'clock, the House took a recess until 6 o'clock, in order to send all bills to the Senate which originated in this House, this being the last day allowed for that purpose, and to receive any original bills from the Senate. Several bills were, in the course of the evening, acted on in committee, engrossed, and passed.

SATURDAY, May 20.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference of the Senate on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the Creek treaty. A resolution was finally adopted to agree to the proposition of the Conferees of the House of Representatives. A resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison, and passed by a vote of twenty-six to fourteen to prolong the session of Congress until Thursday next, to enable Congress to dispose of the great mass of pressing business that must otherwise remain unacted on for the want of time.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, several resolutions asking for information on various subjects, were laid on the table. The resolution laid on the table on the preceding day, by Mr. Stowe, of Ohio, on the subject of any grant of land to any Commissioner or Agent of the United States, for the negotiation of any Indian treaty, was adopted by the House. The amendment made by the Senate in the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, by which the sum appropriated was raised from \$15,000 to somewhat more than \$29,000, was disagreed to by a vote of 66 to 64. Several private bills, received from the Senate, were then taken up, acted on in Committee, and ordered to a third reading to-day. Some bills from the Senate, to enable the President of the United States to hold treaties with certain Indian nations, were acted on in Committee, and passed.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of making the Hall of Representatives more suitable for the purposes of a deliberative Assembly, and a resolution was agreed to, authorizing the employment of Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia, to aid the Architect of the Public Buildings in devising a plan for the improvement of the Hall, and nominating a Board, consisting of the Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney General, to carry into effect such plan as may be deemed most suitable.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.
The following is the bill authorizing subscription for stock in the Dismal Swamp canal Company, as it passed both Houses of Congress.

A Bill for the subscription of Stock to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name, and for the use of the United States, for six hundred shares of the Capital Stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and to pay for the same at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the existing rules and regulations of said Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of the treasury shall vote for the president and directors of said company according to said number of shares, shall receive, upon said stock, the proportions of tolls and emoluments which shall from time to time, become due to the United States, on the shares of stock aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not go into effect until the United States' Board of Engineers shall examine said Canal, and make report, in writing, to the Secretary of War, that, in their opinion, the plan of the Canal is to be executed, answer, as far as circumstances will permit, as a part of the chain of canals contemplated along the Atlantic coast, that, in their opinion, the sum hereby authorized to be subscribed for, will be sufficient to finish the canal according to said plan. And it is further provided, that, to carry this act into effect, the sum of \$150,000 is hereby appropriated.

be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the money so appropriated shall be expended in the completion of the canal, and not in the purchase of lands now owned by the United States, which shall be the duty of the Treasury, before any part of the money of the United States is expended, as shall insure the same, to the cost according to the plan, and to no other purpose.

Elizabeth
Saturday,

Adjournment of Congress, being the day of adjournment of Congress, so much unfinished business, which continued until morning. It is supposed that a number of bills were passed in the session—among them, that for the relief of Mr. Monroe, which was allowed making an aggregate of several attempts during the session a success.

Nathaniel Macdonald, after President pro tempore.

By an address delivered some weeks since, proposed to raise a subscription to purchase Jefferson's Lottery, thereby allow this has devoted his life of his country, to repose the possession. If the sum can be contemplated to do the fiftieth anniversary of the independence.

Our readers will be aware of the substance of a letter delivered by Mr. L. of the U. S. We will, and then say so to fill a seat in so is stated to have been on Saturday at ship Alexander.

Very late arrivals
From the New-York

The arrivals from New-York bring us very much news, which we fear will fall of Missolonghi, all its inhabitants, distressing incidents, some confusion of below, from the Journal, that too w the Varilades and rock, in the midst of Missolonghi, and undoubtedly been previous day, then to hope that the eastern Greece open operations of the E. pened. Great as it is, it will not, it is to Grecian liberty, tor from General April, thus speaks news of the taking it has afflicted all liberal minds there will join in service may not prove so.

The Journal of April, thus speaks of the fall of Missolonghi, and of the organ, a friend of Greece: fear be taken as a The last lingering of Missolonghi has news of the day but fortunately conflict of dates which yet cherish a ray of was the 8th March 20th New-Style, fended by 4 to 5,0 of bearing arms, which cost the lives of the assailants. was burnt at a slow fire, the women perished in the swords of the Turks. Missolonghi is fallen! Oh, inextinguishable Ministry!—Two ducted the raft of two French officers Egyptian where so as most effectualians!

Senate, Mr. Lloyd (Mr. Russell) made efficient remarks, further discussion, representative yesterday, appropriations for the bill which the number of departments, and this bill which applied to the House, one thousand dollars to his present salary. General. The bill and repair of the passed, by a vote of 40 to 20, on the discussion on the House, a question is considered. About 4 o'clock, a recess until 6 and all bills to be read in this House, allowed for that any original bills several bills were, evening, acted on in, and passed.

In the Senate, yesterday was devoted to the report of the Senate disagreeing votes of the bill making apportionment to effect the resolution was finally passed by a vote of 20 to 10, to prolong the session Thursday next, to the effect of the great necessity that must be on for the want of representatives, yesterday asking for in subjects, were laid solution laid on the day, by Mr. subject of any Commissioner or States, for the ne treaty, was adopted. The amendment in the bill for the by which the sum of \$15,000, was \$29,000, was of 66 to 64. Received from the Senate, acted on in to a third reading from the Senate, the Unitaries with certain acted on in Com-

from the Com- into the practice Hall of Repre for the purposes, and a resolution authorizing the em- kland, of Philadelphia, of the Public plan for the im- and nominating of the Secretaries of the Attorney Gen- such plan as suitable.

MP CANAL. The bill authorizing a in the Dismal ay, as it passed both

tion of Stock in Canal Company. Senate and House the United States is assembled, That treasury be, and he directed to sub- for the use of the hundred shares of the Dismal Swamp the same at such proportions, as may isting rules and company.

Further enacted, That the Secretary shall vote for the of said company, ber of shares, and stock, the propo- ments which shall come due to the shares of stock

Further enacted, go into effect Board of Engineers anal, and make the Secretary of mition, the plan to be executed, wa- umstances will per- ain of canals, and Atlantic coast, the sum hereby ap- rided for, will be canal according to further provided into effect, the appropriated,

be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the money subscribed on behalf of the United States; shall be actually expended in the completion of the canal, and not in the payment of any debt or debts now owing by the company; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before the payment of any part of the money subscribed, on behalf of the United States, to adopt such measures, as shall insure the application of the same, to the completion of the said canal according to the plan proposed, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 27, 1826.

Adjournment of Congress.—Monday last, being the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress, both Houses, having so much unfinished business on hand, held an evening session on Saturday, which continued until 5 o'clock Sunday morning. It is stated that a large number of bills were passed towards the close of the session—among the most important, was that for the relief of Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, which was allowed, with the interest, making an aggregate of about \$30,000. Several attempts were made to prolong the session a few days, but without success.

Nathaniel Macon, of N. C. was on Saturday, after 17 ballottings, elected President pro tem. of the Senate.

By an address delivered in New-York some weeks since, we perceive it is proposed to raise a sufficient sum by subscription to purchase the tickets of the Jefferson Lottery and burn them, and thereby allow this worthy veteran, who has devoted his best days to the service of his country, to enjoy in undisturbed repose the possession of his property.—If the sum can be raised so soon, it is contemplated to destroy the tickets on the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

Our readers will find on our last page, the substance of some of the speeches delivered by Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the U. S. We invite them to a perusal, and then say if such a man is worthy to fill a seat in so dignified a body. He is stated to have embarked at Philadelphia on Saturday, for on board the packet ship Alexander, for Liverpool.

Very late and important from Europe.

From the New-York American, May 19.

The arrivals from Europe last evening bring us very late intelligence—of which, we fear we must say the certain fall of Missolonghi and the massacre of all its inhabitants, is the chief and most distressing incident. There is, indeed, some confusion of dates; but the article below, from the Journal des Debats, explains that too well; and, inasmuch as the Varilades an isolated and fortified rock, in the midst of the marshes of Missolonghi, and defending its passage, had undoubtedly been taken by assault on a previous day, there is no room, we fear, to hope that the calamity which lays western Greece open to the inroads and devastations of the Barbarians has not happened. Great as the disaster undoubtedly is, it will not, it is hoped, prove fatal to Grecian liberty. A letter to the editor from General Lafayette, of the 10th April, thus speaks of this event—"The news of the taking of Missolonghi, while it has afflicted every honest heart and liberal minds throughout Christendom, will join in fervent aspirations that it may not prove so."

The Journal des Debats of the 12th of April, thus speaks in relation to the fall of Missolonghi. This is Chateaubriand's organ, and he is a prominent friend of Greece: it must, therefore, we fear be taken as authentic.

The last lingering doubts as to the fate of Missolonghi have disappeared. The news of the day before yesterday is unfortunately confirmed. The confusion of dates which yesterday caused us to cherish a ray of hope is explained. It was the 8th March Old Style, or the 20th New-Style, that Missolonghi defended by 4 to 5,000 men only capable of bearing arms, yielded to an assault which cost the lives of some thousands of the assailants. The bishop Joseph was burnt at a slow fire; the sick, the priests, the women, and the children, perished in the flames or beneath the swords of the Turks. The marshes of Missolonghi are choked with the dead. The bulwark of Western Greece has fallen! * * *—And why did it fall?—Oh, inextinguishable shame of the French Ministry!—Two French officers conducted the rafts armed with cannons—two French officers taught the ferocious Egyptian where to place his batteries, so as most effectually to crush the Christians!

The London Times, of the 7th, says—"Mr. Stratford Canning has received orders to make such pressing remonstrances to the Turkish Government against their cruel war with the Greeks, that it is probable he will prevail upon them to comply; if not to declare immediately the Independence of Greece, at least, to cause a suspension of military operations, until the definite negotiations could be made. It is even expected that the news of an armistice will soon reach London."

A Constantinople paper of the 14th of March, says Mr. Canning had already had an audience with the Reis Effendi, and that he had sent him a note in favor of the Greeks.

London April 16.—The Duke of Wellington has, we learn, reached Berlin, on his return. He was extremely well received by the Emperor, but has failed to effect any thing; and the question of war or peace with Turkey remains precisely where it did, excepting that the desire for war in the people and army is much more ardent than when his Grace left England. We are given to understand that the Empress Mother (who governs) must be added to the people and army.

Missolonghi.—We copy the following from a morning paper, where it is described as "an authentic letter from an English colonel, who was one of the brave defenders of the place," and with a copy of which the paper had been favored by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.—[*Courier of the 19th.*]

St. Anne's, near Lepante, March 14. —Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for 18 months had defeated the power of the Infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favorable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 taken prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, and 2 standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7000 men to oppose to him and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from whence few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 135 cannons and 48 mortars which continued, without intermission, till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours fighting, forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mines, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and 2000 Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy have now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim one thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Lussembourg on the 12th, with 2,500 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards, taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to-day with military honors. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

Weekly Summary.

India.—The following is an extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated March 16, to a house in New-York:

"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Melish, that the Burmese war is at an end, and that they have been compelled to pay to the British, 12,600,000 pounds sterling, with an assignment of five provinces."

We understand that ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to G.

Britain, in place of ROBERT KING, resigned.

Singular effects of hail.—A letter from St. Charles, Missouri, states that during a hail storm there, on one small pond or lake, upwards of 500 wild ducks were killed, some of them having their necks entirely cut off. We don't believe it.

A Jews harp has recently been presented to a society in Worcester, measuring 3 feet in length, and 18 inches in breadth and weighing 105 pounds. No mouth has been found large enough to test its quality.

A Phenomenon.—Some kidney Beans found in Herculaneum, have been planted and grew. They have remained in a state of preservation it would seem nearly eighteen hundred years having lost none of their vegetative powers at all time. [*Trenton Fed.*]

Chameleon.—A man in Boston is exhibiting a living Chameleon from Mogadore. The advertiser states that the animal has not been known to take any kind of food for the last four months—this is considered as a proof that it "Eats the air for food."

His tongue is composed of solid white flesh, and is nearly five inches long.

A most extraordinary defeat of the mandates of Justice was yesterday witnessed in this city. The Negro MICHEL, convicted of Arson on the 27th February last, and sentenced to be hung on yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 2, was accordingly conveyed to the gallows erected for that purpose, at the usual place. But here an unexpected difficulty arose—there was no one to perform the executioner's duty! The Sheriff of Charleston District, who could not certainly be considered as the officer on such an occasion, of a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, refused under legal advice, to act in the matter—and the Head Constable, to whom this duty has been assigned by the Court that condemned the criminal, refused to perform it. Whereupon, at 2 o'clock, the prisoner was brought back to the city, and is at present confined in the jail.

We know not what further proceedings are to take place. The life of the culprit is of course safe—but some remedy should be devised, if none exists, against the recurrence of such a mockery of Justice.

[*Charleston Courier, 15th inst.*]

BIRD.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. DURANT DAVIS, aged about 50. He will be buried with Masonic honors to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at Salem, where the brethren in good standing are requested to attend.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	64	71	84
Sunday,	75	83	88
Tuesday,	75	84	80
Wednesday,	74	82	85
Thursday,	75	76	75
Friday,	74	80	79

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

- 14th, Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, N. York, merch'dze to Wright & Williams, J. C. Ebringhaus and A. Fobes, jun.
- 17th, Schr. Leo, Crosby, Demarara, molasses to A. Fobes, jun.
- 18th, Schr. Adventurer, Vinal, from Charleston, in ballast.
- 21st, Schr. Soloma, Litchfield, Boston, rum to I. Fearing.
- "Schr. Eliza Ann, Richardson, Boston, merch'dze to A. Fobes, jun.
- "Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, Grenada, via N. York, rum to A. Fobes, jun.
- "Schr. Joseph & Watson, Daniel, N. York, merch'dze to Wright & Williams and L. C. Moore.
- "Schr. George Pickett, Elberedge, Tobago, rum to A. Williams.
- "Schr. Sally, Hathaway, Ocracock, with passengers.
- 24th, Brigantine Mary Hart, Simpson, Tobago, rum and molasses to A. Fobes.
- "Schr. Convent, Vinal, Ocracock, in ballast.
- 25th, Susan, Wright, from Savannah, in ballast.
- 26th, Schr. Juliana, Timmons, Baltimore, in ballast.

CLEARED.

- 15th, Schr. John Rodmon, Butler, W. Indies, shingles, tar, corn and pork to the master.
- 25th, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, W. Indies, staves by A. Fobes, jun.
- "Schr. Freedom, Gregory, St. Bartholomews, staves and shingles by A. Williams.
- "Schr. Little Charles, Wroten, St. Bartholomews, staves and shingles by A. Williams.

DEPARTED.

25th, Schr. Sally, Hathaway, N. York and Providence, com by H. N. Williams, and passengers.

PROPOSALS.

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON, For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal.

TO BE EDITED BY JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it; if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The North-Carolina Journal, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expense of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers not granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits;" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with sufficient distinctness every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the Journal to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develop her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper deploredly North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775.

We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The Journal will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May; should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Baltimore via Norfolk, and from N. York direct, per schr Widow's Son and Joseph & Watson, a part of their

Spring & Summer Goods,

—consisting of the following articles— Extra blue and bl'k superfine Cloths, Blue, drab and buff Casimères, Panama Cambric and fancy Prints, Calicoes, a large assortment; 4 and 6-4 cambric Dimity, Cotton Cambric & cambr'k Muslins 9-8 & 6-4 mull Muslins, very sup'r, Plain and fig'd 4 & 6-4 book Muslins, Do. do. jaconett ditto. Blue, pink, lilac and brown striped Gros de Naples, Bl'k plain Gro de Nap., very sup'r, Black, lilac, pink and blue ditto. White, blue, green & pink Florence, Bl'k Sarsnet, and Italian Silk, White and black Italian Crape, Black Nankin and Canton ditto. and crape Handkerchiefs, Black, white, green and pink Gimps, A good assortm't of Taffeta Ribbons, Black Bombazeens and Bombazetts, White and colored Marseilles, Brown and French Drills, Regent's silk striped Drilling (a new article,) White, brown and yellow silk strip'd Drilling, Irish Linen and linen Sheeting, Russia Sheeting & bird's-eye Diaper, German silk and cotton flagg Hd'ks, Ladies' and gent's white cotton Hose, Do. do. wo-socks Gloves, Ladies' white and bl'k horse skin do. Clark's spool, floss & sewing Cotton, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c. Ladies' bl'k morocco thick and thin soled Shoes, superior. Do. seal skin do. do. do. Mens' fine and coarse calf skin ditto. French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Jamaica Rum, Teneriffe and Malaga Wine, Apple Brandy, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Flour, Tobacco, loaf lump and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Raisins, &c with a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware—and will continue to receive supplies monthly to keep their assortment complete, which will be sold for **READY PAY ONLY.**

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, may 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber last Feb'y twelve months ago, without any provocation, negro man HARRY, about 25 years old, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout and well made, little yellow, very thick lips, and is inclined to be bow-legged. He has a father and mother living near Nixon's Bridge, in Perquimans county, where I have been informed he is harbored. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him.

Samuel Nixon.

May 27.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. Leo, from Demarara, Jane Maria, from Grenada, and brig Mary Hart, from Tabago 116 puncheons Rum, 79 hds. prime retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

ALSO,

Received by schr. Eliza Ann, from Boston, 7 dozen Spinning Wheels. And in Store,

100 barrels of first quality cut Herring—with a great variety of other articles.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

From the Wilmington Recorder.

TO MARY.

Amid the spangled dews of morn,
The pride of every hall and bower,
Amid the tribes of Flora born,
Sweet Mary moved the loveliest flower.

Formed by the hand of smiling grace,
Her eye beam'd Heaven's resplendent
blue,
And the sweet lustre of that face,
Gleam'd with the fresh blown rose's
hue.

Joy-cheer'd the landscape all around,
The trees display'd their loveliest green,
As if my Mary's soul was found
Impress'd upon so sweet a scene.

She mov'd amid the magic green,
Like the fair Goddess of the dawn—
When present, all was light serene,
When absent, all its charms were gone.

Lord Byron's Lines found in his Bible.
Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

LINES WORKED ON A HEARTH RUG.
Fair one, take heed how you advance,
Nor tempt your own undoing;
If you're too forward—fearful chance!
A spark may prove your ruin.

"SCENES IN THE SENATE."

When the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill 3rd instant, Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed—and then went on to answer the argument of Mr. Hayne, delivered on Monday. Mr. R. (says the Alexandria Gazette,) commenced with a eulogy on the spirit of proud independence with which every freeholder in Virginia now acted, and described the blessings which the present Constitution of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth distributed among her inhabitants. He then adverted to the deleterious effects of the paper system—glanced at the subject of slavery—and gave as a reason why he preferred black slaves to white slaves, that the black slaves never injure the white breed, and never became politicians, or came to Congress. He was opposed to the press, for the same reasons he was opposed to standing armies—he was for his friend from Missouri, because his friend was for him. The policy of the Government was to buy up all the presses they could get, and if the Bankrupt Bill passed, it mattered not one straw whether Andrew Jackson, or John Quincy Adams, be elected the next President. He did not believe the President of the U. S. would be able to read the bill, consisting as it did, of 78 pages and 93 sections, and he did not believe the members of the Senate had been able to give it the attention it required. He called the President's Message to the House of Representatives, on the Panama Mission, a stump speech, and pronounced the speech of another Professor, puerile, silly and self sufficient—He declared he never asked a gentleman for money in the course of his life—and he never could do it—He gave a recipe to make a Bank—and denounced Unitarians in politics, who were trying to make a unit of this government. No family ever flourished without a family bible, and in buying a bible, he always would buy one from the old booksellers, not from one who would sell a bible that had the 7th commandment printed, without the word not, though the omission of the word would suit very well the principles of some of the high dignitaries of this government. He never knew a man who was a Theologian, and Sir Robert Walpole never allowed the subject of religion to be discussed by Divines at his table, because, if he did, he should hear nothing but profanity. The American people were not the 100th part as enlightened as they

ought to be—and a certain great orator and philologist, who proved that Congress had the right to dig Canals, because they could establish post roads, could neither speak grammatically, nor write grammatically—He protested against the eulogy paid to the mercantile community by Mr. Hayne, and throughout the whole of his remarks, dealt out the most unsparring abuse against the Secretary of State, without, however, expressly naming him.

He concluded his remarks, by giving information that he had a fine double-barrel gun at home, which, he said, was at the service of any sheriff who might dare to come in his neighborhood to execute any of the provisions of that law; or any agent of the Government who might venture to set foot upon his lands, for the purpose of laying out roads and canals—He did not care whether constitutional or not—it mattered not to him what the Supreme Court said—Thank God he could pull a trigger—he would use his double-barrel gun—What could they do with him—hang him? But that question must be tried by a *Charlotte Jury*; not by a Jury of this poor, miserable, corrupt ten miles square. A jury of the District of Columbia was no more competent to try a freeman, than a jury of free negroes. If those with whom he had been acting persevered in support of such a law as the one under consideration, he would quit them forever. So help him God he never would vote with them again upon any question whatever. He would not vote with the administration, but never, never would he vote with any men that gave their sanction to that bill—and if the bill passed, he would not vote for Andrew Jackson. He gave them that warning, he said, and so help him God he would adhere to his determination.

From the N. York Commercial, May 6.

In addition to the article which we published on Saturday, concerning Mr. Randolph's speech on the bankrupt law, the American announces a letter from Washington, giving some particulars of a disgraceful attack made by the crazy Senator, on Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Boston, who happened to be in the lobby of the Senate.

"This gentleman, who has been long the editor of the Boston Centinel, was it seems, pointed out to Mr. R. by his obsequious friend, Mr. Van Buren, whereupon Mr. Randolph rose and consumed nearly 2 hours in an indecent philippic upon a private individual, who in the exercise of a right common to every citizen, had gone into the public lobby of the Senate, and who was a total stranger to his assailant. And this 'freedom of speech,' Mr. Vice President it seems denies to himself the power of restraining. The letter goes on to state that Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, who went accidentally into the Senate, falling within the eye of the speechifier, at once diverted the current of his wrath from Mr. Russell to himself, and was spoken of in the coarsest style, and in a particular manner, the well known scruples of this gentleman on the subject of duelling, were treated with scorn and contempt—Well does our correspondent remark that if those who constitutionally possess the power to check this abuse neglect to do so, they, in an equal, if not greater degree, than even Mr. Randolph himself, should be held up to the public indignation."

We have ample confirmation of this outrage upon parliamentary, and every other law of decorum, together with many additional particulars of a still more aggravated character. Maj. Russell, as a member of the Massachusetts Senate, was introduced into the lobby of the Senate by Mr. Lloyd, and took a seat on the left of the passage, where he was pointed out to Mr. Randolph by Mr. Van Buren. The doors of the Senate being closed for a time, for the transaction of executive business, Mr. R. retired with another gentleman, and returned again when the doors were re-opened, and took a seat on the right of the passage—a gentleman from South Carolina taking the seat previously occupied by Mr. R. Mr. Randolph in his philippic, first attacked the stranger from South Carolina, but his mistake was kindly corrected by Mr. Benton, from

Missouri. He then turned towards Maj. Russell, and attacked him with the utmost fury. He declared him to be a rebel, and said he was going with fifty thousand dollars in his pocket, to bribe Mr. Jefferson to vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams. Alluding to the efforts making to raise money in Boston for the aid of Mr. Jefferson, (Maj. Russell having presided at the meeting.) Mr. Randolph declared that if Mr. Jefferson accepted one cent of it, he would be damned to deeper infamy than Benedict Arnold. And as to Maj. Russell, he threatened that he would hire 24 men to shoot him! But the Major was not alone attacked. The crazy orator dealt his blows freely—denouncing the Baltimore papers *en masse*, the National Gazette and Democratic Press of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles King, senior editor of the American, of this city. His language towards Mr. King was so foully libellous, and so grossly abusive, that we will not repeat it. Such is a faint outline of one of last week's "scenes in the Senate" of the U. States—the most dignified body, we are often told, in the universe!

From the Alexandria Gazette, May 4.

Mr. Randolph again obtruded himself yesterday upon the thread-bare patience of the Senate, and gave them a four hours *Olla Podrida* upon the Bankrupt Bill, outstripping, in violence and indecency, any of his antecedent hemlock barrages. We have given the outlines in our sketch of the Congress proceedings, and we invite the attention of the reader to his threat of deserting the Calhoun and Jackson men, if they ventured to persevere in giving their aid to the bill—*So help him God*, he said, and several times repeated, he never would vote with them again if they continued to support that bill. They must desert the bill or he would desert them, and that forever. Now then is the time to try men's souls. Will the partisans of Jackson and Calhoun, believing in the necessity of a Bankrupt law, sacrifice the measure and plunge themselves still deeper into political corruption, or will they break with their darling Mr. Randolph, and subject themselves to the lash of his scorpion tongue? The Calhoun faction, like the fabled Donkey, is between two stacks of hay, both full of briars and bitter weeds—Of one the beast must eat; but of which is yet as doubtful as the choice is perplexing. We guess, however, that the bill will go to pot.

When Mr. Randolph had taken his seat, a motion was made for adjournment, it then being 7 o'clock, and the Senate very thin; but as soon as the question was stated, Mr. Randolph cried out, in a voice that made the chamber ring, *dont adjourn—dont adjourn*—now is the time to kill the bill—now is the time, or never—this night the monster must be strangled—nobody wants to answer my foolish speech—What I have said is *safer than worth notice*—*dont adjourn—dont adjourn*. And in that strain he continued for three or four minutes. In the mean time the Vice President put the question, and after a count, declared there was not a quorum. Mr. Randolph continued to vociferate *dont adjourn*. Another count was made, and still there was no quorum. A third was made, and yet no quorum. Disgusted at last with the pretended ignorance of the Chair, a Senator rose and informed the gentleman who had "devoted anxious days and nights to the investigation of the rules" that a majority could adjourn, regardless of a quorum. Mr. Calhoun then yielded, and declared the Senate adjourned. The repeated counts were doubtless made that Mr. Randolph, who was haranguing all the while, might be able to effect a change in the vote. What other motive could have prompted such a decision. Those who are ignorant of parliamentary forms, may be better able to judge of the absurdity of counting three times on a motion for adjournment, when they reflect that if there had actually been no quorum, and the absent members could not be found, Mr. Calhoun would, on the same principle, have been compelled to count all night, and until a quorum could be had. The plain common sense rule is that if there are but three members present, two of the three are competent to carry an adjournment.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—"In our country, the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are weakly to-day, pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property is thus divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of descendants and distributions, the only true and legitimate law. It silently and quickly ab-

sorbs the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea—one wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and is seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limit, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies gently on the shore. The richest man among us, may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes enough to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government; and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possess talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition.

JUDGE STORY.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.
Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hygiene—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primmers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.
W. M. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, May 13.

DRS. CAMPOS & DAVIS

Respectfully tender their services to the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City, & the surrounding country, in the various branches of their profession.—They may be consulted at their Store, opposite the Post Office; where they will constantly keep on hand a general and complete assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

Elizabeth-City, May 13. Et.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction before the Eagle Tavern in E. City at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 27th inst. a valuable bay Horse, only seven years old, well broke to the Gig.—He is sold for no other reason than that the owner intends to leave the State in a few days after the sale.

There will also be offered for sale at the same time, a Single Gig and Harness, and perhaps some other articles, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Six months credit will be given the purchasers by giving their notes with approved security to

Isaac Folsom.

Elizabeth-City, May 13. Et.

State of North-Carolina, Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. }
de bonis non, vs. } ATTACHMENT.
William Overman. }

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.

Elizabeth-City, March 25. N.

Sperm Oil,

And CLARET WINE in bottles and on draught just received and for sale by

W. M. D. GORDAN, Agent.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first Monday night in Elizabeth City.

NEW STORE.

HEZEKIAH LOCKWOOD

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity that he has opened a store in the house formerly occupied by Andrew Cocke, next door to H. N. Williams and that he has just received his assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Crockery & Glass Ware

which he offers for sale cheap in cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, May 6

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in Trust executed by Myles Elliott, sen. for certain purposes therein declared, shall offer for sale for cash, in the town of Hertford, on Wednesday 31st of May next, that well improved lot No. 80, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Richard Wyatt—on Monday the 5th of June next, before Mr. James Relfe's tavern, Elizabeth-City, I shall offer for cash, all the interest that said Elliott has to nine negroes (to wit:) Rachel and her eight children in possession of Mr. Solomon Posen, of Pasquotank county

Alfred Moore, Trustee.

Hertford, 29 April, 1826.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale
5000 lbs. old Jamaica Sugar,
15000 lbs. green Coffee,
and a few hundred galls. old Jamaica Rum, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Lemuel C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and }
Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 22

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Martha
21 Hogheads prime Molasses,
1000 lbs. Sugar

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

April 15.

Copartnership Dissolved.

The firm of Lemuel C. Moore & Co. has been by mutual consent dissolved.—It is therefore necessary that all accounts due them previous to the 1st day of April, should be closed forthwith, and all to whom they are indebted, will present their claims to L. C. Moore for settlement.

Lemuel C. Moore.

Alfred Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale
39 Puncheons retailing molasses
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herrings
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 casks Nova Scotia Potatoes.
N. England Rum in barrels
10 cases of Hats, and
600 pounds of Cheese.
For sale by A. FOBES, Junr.
April 29.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An industrious, well disposed of a respectable family, from 14 to 16 years age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business. Immediate application be made to this Office. It is necessary that he should read well, and write a fair hand. Strict attention will be paid to his morals.

April 15.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office